

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

From the Commonwealth.
COURT OF APPEALS.

Tuesday, April 11.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Geoghegan vs Withers, judgment, Meade; reversed.
Carroll vs Ensign, decree, Morgan; reversed.
Churchill vs Grundy, ferry case, from Union; order, affirmed.
Lindsey vs Stevens, decree, Madison; affirmed.
Branchamp vs Buckman, &c. decree, Washington; affirmed.
Moore and al, vs Webb, decree, Madison; reversed.
Ward, &c. vs Williams, decree, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Taylor vs Walker, &c. judgment, Madison. Gates vs McWilliams' heirs, decree Madison; supersedeas granted.
Sheed vs Moore, &c., judgment, Lawrence. Dryden vs Lewis, judgment, Mason. Gentry vs Owens, decree, Madison. Oldham vs Harris, decree, Madison. Same vs Henderson, &c., decree, Madison. Powell vs Garrett, &c., decree, Greenup. Gray vs Higgins, decree, Woodford. Offutt vs Carson, judgment, Woodford. Lynn vs Lynn, judgment, Mason. Gentry vs Leach, &c. judgment, Bullitt. Force vs Gibson, judgment, Oldham; were heard, the defendants in the three latter cases made default.

Non-Suits.

Cordwell, &c. vs Spriggs, &c. judgment, Shelby.
Dunbar, &c. vs Barr, &c. two cases judgments, Grant.
Chandler vs Chandler, decree, Washington.

Wednesday, April 12.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Breckenridge vs Taylor, decree, Franklin; affirmed with damages.
Lee vs Reed, &c., decree, Mason; affirmed. Glass vs Blund, &c. decree, Nelson; reversed. Parrish vs Graves, &c. decree, Fayette; reversed.
Owens vs Harrison, judgment, Fayette; supersedeas granted.
Collins vs Martin, decree, Madison; motion overruled.
Dunlap, &c. vs Archer, a man of color, judgment, Greenup; re-argued.

Thursday, April 13.

The following additional rules of court were adopted, to-wit:

Constructive service upon Non-Residents.
Rule 39.—Whenever, from the official return of the Sergeant, or from the affidavit of a credible person, stating specific facts, this Court shall be satisfied that a defendant in any writ of error herein depending is not an inhabitant of this State, a rule shall be made in the order book, warning him to appear on the first day of the next succeeding term;—and if he shall not, after such a requisition, enter an appearance on or before the first sitting of the cause, after the rule day, he shall nevertheless be deemed a party in Court, and the case shall be heard and decided in all respects as it would have been had he appeared in form and traversed the assignment of errors;—but without an actual appearance, he shall not be entitled to costs for any disaffirmance, non-suit or affirmance.

Order of Records.
Rule 40.—No original record shall, without leave of the Court, be taken from the Court room or the office of the Clerk.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Oldham vs Harris, decree, Madison; reversed.
Queterson vs Breckenridge, judgment, Jefferson; reversed.
Jones vs Chiles, judgment, Montgomery; affirmed.
Jennings' ex'ors vs Davis, &c., decree, Garrard; affirmed.
Wolfe, &c. vs Nelson & Co., decree, Jefferson; affirmed.
Force vs Gibson, judgment, Oldham; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Riggin vs Smith, judgment, Madison. Woodward vs McEwin, judgment, Madison; supersedeas granted.
Arnold, &c. vs Kullus & Watts, ferry case, from Jefferson, set for 24th inst.
Orchard vs Orchard, decree, Madison. Lackey and wife vs White's heirs, decree Es. till.
Burgess vs Tipton, decree, Graves; the defendants warned to appear on the first day of the next term.
Smith's heirs vs Smith, order, Green. Caldwell vs Wilson, decree, Nelson. Hixley, &c. vs Black, judgment, Brecken. Thomas, &c. vs Roberts, judgment, Frank lin.
Turner vs Patterson, decree, Madison. Patterson vs Turner, 24 cases, decree, Madison.

Bradford's ex'ors vs Benton, &c., decree, Madison.
Dolling vs Stone, judgment, Fayette. Stock's adm'r vs Price, judgment, Fayette. Statton's heirs vs Brown, judgment, Fayette.
Church vs Lewis, &c., decree, Franklin. Hixley, &c. vs Barnes' adm'r, decree, Anderson.
Powell vs Montgomery, &c., decree, Nelson. Garrison vs Singleton, judgment, Jessamine. Wells vs Lewis, &c. judgment, Morgan. Bosley vs Munday, &c., decree, Mercer; were heard, the defendants in the four latter cases made default.
Graves vs Dugan, decree, Shelby; non-suit.

Friday, April 14.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Wells vs Lewis, &c., judgment, Morgan; affirmed.
Offutt vs Carson, judgment, Woodford; affirmed with damages.
Arnold vs Trumble, judgment, Boone; reversed.
White vs Harlin, and vice versa, decree, Madison; affirmed on the appeal of White and reversed on the errors of Harlin for the failure to decree a transfer of 314 acres of the land.
Starks' adm'r vs Price, judgment, Fayette; reversed.
Dryden vs Lewis, judgment, Mason; reversed.

ORDERS.

Watson vs Stucker, decree, Oldham. Armstrong vs Hawkins, judgment, Oldham; the defendants being non-residents, warned to appear at the next term.
Radford vs Radford, order, Cumberland. Hall, &c. vs Bank Com'rs, judgment, Franklin; were heard.

Monday, April 17.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Sanders' heirs vs Jennings, &c., decree, Owen; affirmed.
Gentry vs Owens, decree, Madison; affirmed. Shain &c. vs Canron, &c., decree, Bullitt; affirmed.
Radford vs Radford, order, Cumberland; affirmed.
Bosley vs Thompson and al, decree, Mercer; reversed.

ORDERS.

Woolfolk's will, from Woodford, was continued and set for the 7th day of the next term. McQuie vs Smith, decree, Garrard; reversed. Connel vs Sandage, decree, Mason; reversed. Owens vs Trumble, decree, Bath. Carter vs Leeper, decree, Hickman. Hanson vs Power, decree, Brecken. Blackberry vs Holton, &c. (3 cases), decrees, Brecken.

Green vs Hollingsworth, judgment, Greenup; were heard, and the Court took time.

The Court, yesterday, reached No. 195, on the docket.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of April 15.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Sheridan, Capt. Russell, we have Liverpool papers to the 18th of March inclusive. The London papers are to the day previous. They note that the money market had obtained a temporary relief, and that about the 14th of March money could be obtained at 3 per cent. per annum. At the last date, however, it had relapsed to nearly its previous state. Cotton, it will be seen on looking at the accounts of the Liverpool market, has experienced a further decline in price. The news from Spain possesses some interest.

Sir Charles Vaughan, the envoy on a special mission to the Ottoman Porte, is expected to remain a few days at Paris, and thence travel to Toulon, where a ship of war will embark his excellency for Constantinople.

Baron Maltitz, councillor of legation to the Russian legation, is expected to proceed shortly to Washington, as minister. The lady of the baron is a native of America.

Mr. Maury and Mr. Oxley, deputized by the American Chamber of Commerce, and the importers of tobacco in Liverpool, and accompanied by Viscount Sarnell, Mr. Ewart, M. P., Mr. George Evans, M. P. and Mr. Thornley, M. P. had a second interview on Saturday with the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Bar ing, on the subject of reduction of the duty on tobacco.

ENGLAND.

On the 15th of March resolutions favorable to the commutation of Church rates, were carried in the House of Commons, by a vote of 273 to 250.

On the 17th, Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons moved for a copy of all the correspondence between the Government of England and the Government of Russia and Turkey relative to the treaty of Adrianople and the occupation of the shores of the Black Sea by Russia. The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Davidson, the traveller in Africa, has been murdered by a party of the tribe El Harib, at Sheh Kevah, twenty days' journey from Welwood, and twenty-seven from Timbuctoo. Mr. Davidson is the author of "Travels in Mexico, Egypt, and the Holy Land."

London, March 17.—The quietest state of the money market, which we have alluded to during the last two or three days, turns out to be of a very delusive character; and there is little doubt that the general money market of the country has not yet settled into a permanent state of steadiness. Considerable anxiety prevailed in the commercial and monetary circles relative to the result of the meeting of the bank proprietors, which took place to-day.

It will be seen that the question of the bank's returns was discussed, partly on the ground that all other joint stock banks should make the like returns were defective, as regards exact information. The want of money was extremely inefficient, but, on the other hand, it was hardly enough to deny that the Bank of England requires as much reform as the joint stock banks of issue, each passing day affords abundant evidence to prove.

The British funds have been rather heavy to-day, and doubtless this gloom may be attributed to the combined anticipation of the proceeding of the Bank of England to-day, and the result of the division in the Chamber of Commons on the Bill, as a testing point, which it will stand no chance in the House of Lords. Rumors of a change of Ministry have also become rife to-day. Consols opened heavily at 90 3/8, but rallied to 90 1/2 for account, but finally closed at 90 3/8, rather sellers, and 90 1/8 for money.

London, March 17.—The share-market generally was in a depressed state. The accounts from Liverpool are of a gloomy nature, both as regards commercial matters and the transactions in shares, and another circumstance has had some weight with the dealers in them, which is the apprehension of a dissolution of a Parliament, which, should it take place, will subject those railway companies which have not obtained bills to much delay and additional expense.

London, 16th March.—Letters received this morning from Liverpool represent the state of the cotton market there to be more depressed now than it has been at any period for a very long time passed. The want of money was extremely great, which circumstance had led to continuance of forced sales of the article, and prices were in consequence going gradually lower. One or two rather extensive failures have occurred, but the chief sufferers from the state of the market will be of course the shippers in America, most of whom may be supposed to have calculated upon obtaining the high rates which were given last year, and to have been regulated by them in their purchases of the new crop from the growers in the southern districts.

FRANCE.
A panic respecting the savings' banks has prevailed in Paris, which has extended itself to the other towns. The sums drawn from the Metropolitan Savings Bank, within twenty days preceding March 16, exceed by a million of francs the deposits made in the same period. At Lisie, a run on the Savings Bank had commenced. Letters from Lyons represent the state of trade as deplorable. Thirty thousand human beings are in a state of extreme destitution. A great manufacturer is stated to have said at the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, March 14, that within forty years the woolen manufacturers of France had never been in so deplorable a state as at present. These lamentable facts are stated to have made a very serious impression on Ministers, and would, it is believed influence the impending votes of the Chamber on the grants demanded for the Royal family and for the secret police.

A Paris Journal of Tuesday states positively that the Ministers contemplate dissolving the Chamber at the close of the session. Mennier, it is again said, had made important disclosures, that several of his colleagues were now known, but a great deal of doubt hangs over these circumstances, as his examinations are conducted in secrecy.

SPAIN.
The important combined movement, which has been long expected in the north of Spain, has taken place. On the 10th General Evans went out of St. Sebastian, and made himself master of the heights of Ametzagana, after some hard fighting. Espartaco entered Durango on the 11th. Night interrupted the despatch, and the final result of the movement are not yet known. The commencement, however, was auspicious, and we look with some impatience for further information. This time the French telegraph, which brings the latest news, is confirmed by private accounts. The force under General Evans on the 10th amounted to 12,000, of which about 5,000 were British. The following details respecting the action are from the correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

The day must have been dreadful to both parties, and I fear on both sides frightful loss of life will be recorded. Up to eleven o'clock about 250 had been brought into St. Sebastian, and the accounts stated the slaughter to have been dreadful. The Carlists brought up their men fresh and fresh to the attack. At the commencement of the attack in the morning, not more than 1,000 men left from Fontarabia; but as the day advanced, both these important posts were almost entirely without defenders. Some of the Carlists, however, were not so impetuous, and we look with some impatience for further information. This time the French telegraph, which brings the latest news, is confirmed by private accounts. The force under General Evans on the 10th amounted to 12,000, of which about 5,000 were British. The following details respecting the action are from the correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

Carlists in their retreat. No doubt they will lay it to the Christians. The same writer, in a letter from St. Jean de Luz, dated the 11th inst., states that a report had reached him that some hundreds of wounded Carlists were carried into Irún, and that the garrison had almost evacuated the town to assist their companions against Evans. The engagement was not over at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, so that the probability is that night only put an end to it. The Carlists fought with determined bravery, but were repulsed in every direction by the Queen's troops, who continued steadily to advance upon the enemy.

The attack of General Evans was to have been renewed on the 14th; but on two o'clock in the afternoon of that day no firing had been heard on the frontier; and the work, if done at all, must have been performed by the bayonet.

"TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.—Bayona, March 13, half past three o'clock, P. M.—Gen. Evans commenced his attack on the morning of the 10th, and carried in succession the heights of Ametzagana, and all the intrenchments of the Carlists. He after made some demonstrations in anticipation of the movements of Generals Sarsfield and Espartaco. The loss of the combatants was equal on both sides.

"General Sarsfield marched from Pampeluna on the 11th with 10,000 men, and encamped on the same day in the plain of Irurrujo. "Espartaco entered Durango on the 11th.—One of his columns took 500 prisoners." (Interrupted by nightfall)

The Carlists have left very few troops to oppose Espartaco, and it is consequently supposed that they do not intend to hold out for Durango in case of an attack.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL ARRIVAL FROM AFRICA.
Return of the Expedition—Among the Animals are two Giraffes.

The ship Tigress, (appropriate name) Captain Hammond, arrived at Boston, March 31st, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope) bringing the exhibited in this country. On the succeeding day they were exhibited by the proprietors, gratis, to the citizens of Boston, at No 98 Union street. The animals, according to the Boston Times, were taken by an expedition sent out three years since by Messrs. Macomber, Welsh & Co. They were absent so long that at the Cape they were given up for lost—only two, however, of the expedition had died. They penetrated beyond Caffraria, and 300 leagues farther north into the interior of Africa, than any European or American traveler is ever known to have done before. It was thought by the expedition at one time, that they saw the mountains of the moon and the sources of the Nile. They represent the interior country as very thinly inhabited by a race differing from the negro, Hottentot or Caffre, and mild and gentle, except when excited. Occasional deserts, but much heavy timber was found—wild game of every description; also abundance of wild animals, which were sometimes dangerous. A huge African Lion was caught thus—he suddenly leaped from a copse completely over three of the guides, and landed among the nettings, which the company were carrying with them to entrap smaller animals. His roar was tremendous, and his exertions to disentangle himself frightful; but one of the men, with great presence of mind, threw over him an additional quantity of nettings, and he was finally secured. He is now very docile, and measures nineteen and a half feet from his nose to the tip of his tail.—His like was probably never before exhibited in any civilized country.

The greatest curiosities are two large Giraffes, one of the most remarkable quadrupeds of the animal kingdom, the most difficult to preserve alive, and the most sought after by European Potatoes to adorn their zoological collections. Ten thousand pounds were offered for them at the Cape to send them to Europe. This superanimal, commonly called the Camelopard, has a fawn like neck and head, towering some 30 feet in the air, and fore legs so long and hind ones so short, that he seems to stand in a perpendicular attitude. He is covered with a soft sort of fur of fawn color, with regular white spots, and his eye is large and beautiful hazel color. He divides the hoof, chews the cud, and feeds on the leaf of a tree of the mimosa genus, called by the native Kannep, by the planters Kamel-doon.—The one at Paris had several small crumple horned cows, of the Egyptian breed, brought with him to furnish milk. But we abstain from extending his notice of the Giraffe further for the present, as we hope soon to see in person these first specimens ever brought to America having been his herpo too costly and to difficult to preserve for our market, and procured only with immense difficulty to pamper the luxury of courts.

There are also brought out several Black Ostriches, a huge Condor, a new species of Baboon, several beautiful Gazelles, two splendid African Leopards, a large Havana, and numerous minor animals. What a pity it is that some naturalist or historian did not accompany the expedition! What a flood of new light could have poured upon a subject which so deeply interests the world—a terra incognita to which so many learned societies of Europe have directed their researches, and in attempting to explore which so many gallant lives have perished. But it was left for Yankee enterprise, stimulated by the omnipotent impulse of gold, to have accomplished, had they so desired, more than all the Mungo Parkes, Bruce, Clappertons, Denhams, Laings and Landers have ever done. We still cherish the hope that some intelligent person connected with the expedition will publish a diary and plain, unvarnished detail of facts, every one of which being entirely new, will possess a charm however minute the narrative.

A few straggling Indians in the Creek country, it seems, still keep up hostilities. The following reached us in yesterday's express:
CREEK HOSTILITIES AGAIN.—The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, by a friend, who has favored

us with it, dated Irwinton, Ala. Saturday night, March 25.

Whilst I was absent, Gen. Welborn sent notice to Irwinton, that he expected soon to have a fight with the Indians. A good many of our citizens put off for the nation, and yesterday, about 10 o'clock, in the Pea swamp, the battle commenced. Welborn had about eighty men; it is not known the number of Indians, but supposed to be one hundred and fifty. The battle lasted about three hours, without much intermission. There were four whites killed, two of them our citizens, Mr. Holloway and Mr. Grady; several others wounded. There were between thirty and forty Indians found dead; and a squaw informed the whites that the Indians had thrown more of their dead in the water than they saw on the battle-ground. It is generally supposed one hundred must have been killed; the balance of the Indians retreated up the river."

Augusta Const.

TIGHT LACING.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Herald, signing himself Sam Patch, has the following bit at the fashionable folly of tight lacing, &c.

New Merchandise:
1 dozen 2 pound pillows on hand!
1 box Baggie and rug for napping!
1 dozen broadlows, to tie at the knee!
2 coils Manila bel rope, for tight lacing!
1 dozen bel screws for ditto!

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, will always keep on hand the latest Paris and New York styles of improved dresses and ornaments. My two pound pillows and bagging are nearly gone, and have given great satisfaction to those who wear them. They may be seen on certain ladies, in the full tide of successful experiment.

THEATRE.

MESSRS. POTTER & WATERS,
Most respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will open the THEATRE for the summer season, with a strong and efficient Company, soon as arrangements can be made for entering and repairing the interior of the building.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who broke open the door of the Lexington Theatre, entered the premises, cut the proscenium and committed many other damages, to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars.

POTTER & WATERS.

April 20, 1837.—16-t

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FOR 1837.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN, & CO

(Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.)

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are now receiving at their store, No. 53, Main St. a large and elegant assortment of

PANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

Purchased from the latest Eastern arrivals, to which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers, with the assurance that the amount of Stock, and Style, are at least equal to any imported to this market. Among their stock are

Super London Cloths, all colors;

Do. do. do. Cassimeres and Cassinets;

Tailor'd Thibet and Summer Cloths;

Plain and fig'd Satin and Marseilles Vestings;

Linen Drilling, corded and plain;

India, Grass and brown Linens;

Cotton Drills and Nankeens;

Men's and boys' Summer Wear, large stock;

Fancy Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Scarfs;

Plain and figured black Silk;

Figured Broad Silk, new article;

Plain and figured Repe Silk, black colored needle worked Pelerine Caps and Collars, on

Linen Cambric, Bobbinet and Muslin;

Gloves, Kid, Pie Net and Braid;

Needle worked and Tamboured Drapery

Muslins;

Painted Muslins, Lavens and Cambrics;

Crape Lyonses, a new article for dresses;

Chairs and Goggles, a great variety;

Black and the black Bombazine;

English and French Hosiery;

Satin Bombazine and Mohair plaited and plain Stocks;

Paris Bonnets, latest style;

Palma and Leshorn Hats, plain and trimmed;

Silk net, Merino and Lambs wool DRAWERS and Suits;

SILK HATS;

Danish Marseilles Quilts;

Brown, bleached and striped Cotton, heavy stock;

Tickings, Aprons and Furniture Checks;

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols;

Rice's and Tulman's best made

SHOES AND SLIPPERS;

4, 5, 6 and 6-4 Straw Matting;

Imperial and Ingrain Carpeting, a handsome

stock;

Venetian, Passage and Star Carpeting, a handsome

stock;

1000 pieces Wall Paper, entirely new patterns.

Mahogany frame Looking Glasses;

Anchor Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 8 (warranted);

Culverin Linen, a large lot;

Danish Table Cloths and Birds Eye Dispers;

Crash, for travelling.

With a great many other articles, all of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this city.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

A few Sets of John & Peter Partridge's HACKLES for sale. Also a large lot of TOW LINEN.

H. C. & Co.

Lexington, April 8, 1837.—15-tf.

Pottersfield.

THE citizens of Lexington are notified that they now have a pottersfield ready for use. William Walden, living near it, will show the ground, and point out the manner in which all nuisances are to be disposed of.

JAMES G. MCKINNEY, Mayor.

Lex April 18, 1837 16-3t

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID HEARSE AND HARNESS, made soon to the Printer or the subscriber in Lexington.

J. MURPHY, Jr.

April 13 1837.—15-1t.

Lottery Office.

50,000
100,000
200,000

LOOK AT THIS \$50,000 for \$10

WHO'LL GET THE PRIZES?

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS 16.

Highest Prize, \$50,000.

Also—50 Prizes of 1,000 &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$10—halves \$5.

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS 17.

Highest Prize, \$35,294 11-00

Also—50 Prizes of 1,000 &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, \$10—halves, \$5.

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS 17.

Highest Prize, \$12,000

Also—15 Prizes of 1,000 &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$5—halves \$2 50.

Tickets in the above, or any other Class of the Kentucky State Lottery, can be had by application to

A. S. STREETER,

Next door, to the City Library, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders from the country, promptly and confidentially attended to, if addressed to

A. S. STREETER,

Lexington, Ky.

April 15, 1837.—16-tf

New Store.

KENNARD, & Co.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that they have opened an entirely

New and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

At the store formerly occupied by J. M. Hewitt, Jr., on Main-street, between Main and Mill-streets.

By the arrangements we have made, we feel confident we shall be able to sell goods of as new style, and on as favorable conditions, as any house in the west.

From one of our firm who will continue in Baltimore for some time, constant additions to our stock may be expected. Hoping by strict attention to business, and a disposition to render entire satisfaction to those who may honor us with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

Lexington, April 14, 1837.—16-tf

CALOMEL.

WHEN the Universal and extraordinary sensitive properties of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills, shall have become fully appreciated, then will this vile preparation from that most unpalatable of all the mineral kingdoms cease to exert its pestiferous influence on the lives and happiness of the inhabitants of this lower world. Then shall this dangerous medicine be totally superseded by that which experience has taught to be all that is required in the most miserable and horrible diseases, as well as proving itself to be equally applicable to both sexes and all ages. After a dose of Calomel, how miserable the feelings! And which it requires some days to disperse; and the greatest care is required as to diet. With Brandreth's Pills all this is reversed. At first, it is true, you may feel a little queer, but then it does not last generally half an hour, and the improvement in the whole body is almost immediate. Observe the eye, that index of the mind, and the body too, how it seems to revel in life and imagination after some use has been made of these famed Pills. The invincible exclamation of all that use them is—No wonder these Brandreth's Pills acquire so much fame, if all who use, are so much benefited by them as I am. It should be borne in mind that the object of these Pills, is to restore diseased persons to a state of health, by cleansing the stomach, and purifying the blood, and whoever uses them according to the directions, will be satisfied that they are quite as good as recommended. Their properties are as anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unvaried; all use, recommends them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and have only to be tried to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

This image shows a vertical strip of aged, yellowed paper, possibly a page from an old book. The paper has a central crease and several dark spots, likely due to foxing or damage. The edges are slightly irregular and discolored. There is no text or other markings visible on the strip.